THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 26, 1856. No. 19

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL."
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "Sentinel" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the Sentinel will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: Principles—not birth-place; Measures—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.

Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. Nash has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every Instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealter, Va.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.

HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.

Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 15 minutes before 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passengers will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

SALES OF LAND, NEGROES, &c.—WILL BE sold on Wednesday, the 23d day of January next on the Plantation of the late Edward B. Dudley, about five miles from Jacksonville, in Onslow County, the Plantation containing about 4000 acres of land, of which 2000 acres are cleared, and under fence, and in fine order for planting, and the rest are woodlands. This well known plantation is one of the most valuable in Eastern N. Carolina, and offers a rare opportunity to persons wishing to purchase lands. It is situated on New River, about 25 miles from the Ocean, with free and ready access to the markets of New Berne, and Wilmington. There are three good landings on the Plantation, at which vessels of a small size may load. There are on the Plantation an excellent two story dwelling house and all proper out-houses, Overseers house, cabins to accommodate 200 negroes, two large barns, a steam saw mill, in fine order, with a thrasher, cotton gin, and Grist mill attached. All the said buildings being in excellent repair. At the same time and place will be sold 35 valuable slaves, all the corn, (about 7,000 bushels,) fodder and peas, &c.; 14 mules, 20 horses, about 300 hogs, about 150 sheep, about 100 head of cattle and the plantation stock and farming utensils.

Terms of sale—for the Plantation 3,000 cash and the ballance at one, two and three years credit with interest from sale—for the other property all sums under $100 cash; all sums over $100 and under $200, six months credit; all sums over $200, six and twelve months credit. For the deferred payments, notes with approved securities will be required in all cases, bearing interest from date.

Mr. Robert Dudley, who resides on the plantation, will give any information in regard to it, and will show it to any one desirous of purchasing, or by applying to the subscribers at Wilmington, N. C., any information will be given.

C. H. DUDLEY,
WM. H. DUDLEY.

Dec. 24, 1855. 11—tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me that the said Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.

GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.

Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs.* Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.

January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.

WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.

January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed on Monday the 7th day of January, 1856, under the management of Mr. James Campbell, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Board $6 per month. Tuition as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

DR. J. A. RUSSELL, LEWIS P. ALLEN,
WM. CLEMENT, JAS. COZART,
ALLEN WALLER.

C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Tar River P. O., N. C., Dec. 22, '55. 11—6tpd.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover County, qualified as executors of the last will of E. B. Dudley, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

C. H. DUDLEY,
W. H. DUDLEY, } Ex'rs.

Dec 24, 1855. 11—td.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 52—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.

E. L. HARDING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6 1854.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, down, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
Wills, Lea & Brownley and Lea & Brownley,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.

April 2, 1854. 39—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Aymas Leigh. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

PROSPECTUS OF THE
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable, that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER, } *Committee.*

August 21, 1855. 78

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

** The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * * Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. 104—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Thomas Little vs Churchill Perkins, David L. Perkins and David Jordan, original bill in Equity.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that David Jordan, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of the State of North-Carolina; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said David Jordan to make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Jan. 2, 1856. 1106—6t.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.

Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.
All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

☞ Register copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. In the matter of Mary T. Mabry and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th February, 1856, being the Monday of Wake County Court, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Wake county, on the waters of Fall Creek, lately the estate of Rebecca Rogers, dec'd, embracing about 140 acres, adjoining the lands of John Honeycutt, Talbot Ligon and others.

Terms of Sale: Fifty dollars of purchase-money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; a credit of nine months will be given to purchasers upon their giving bond with approved security.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

January 5, 1856. 13—td.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT IN THE PURCHASE OF MOST VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—I shall sell, at public auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., February 1st, 1856, my Estate in the county of Chesterfield, called Wakefield, within 1½ miles from the city of Petersburg. It contains 502 acres, and has been divided into lots from 4 to 100 acres, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.—Two hundred and fifty acres are well wooded. The remainder is in a high state of cultivation, each acre having received 60 bushels Ashes, 50 bushels Lime, and 50 loads Manure, and the soil is susceptible of the greatest fertility.

The improvements are on the most liberal scale, and all in complete repair. The farm is enclosed by a strong and substantial plank fence. The residence is beautifully located, containing nine rooms, arranged very conveniently, and lately painted. A large double Kitchen, Smoke House and Dairy are attached. There are two large Barns, one new 60 by 30 feet, with four floors, a spacious and well ventilated Stable, a Carriage house, two new Cribs, Corn house, three new frame houses, with brick chimneys, for Negroes, each containing 4 rooms.

A young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees, now bearing. A plat of the Estate may be seen at the office of T. Branch & Sons.

Terms.—A credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months will be given, equal instalments, for well endorsed negotiable notes, title withheld until last payment is made.

ROBERT DUNN.
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Auct'rs.,
Petersburg, Va.

Jan. 1, 1856. 13—swtd.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property.

WM. J. CLARKE.

Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ROSEWOOD PIano, 6 octave, for sale. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.

Jan. 4, 1856.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: Miss C. and I. Grimshaw and A. H. Grimshaw, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

Terms: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

References: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.

W. G. STRICKLAND.

Nov. 2, 1855. 99—

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.

November 2, 1855. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.

HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.

Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.

Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

Thomas White, P. R. Davis, W. H. Hardee
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A [illegible]LINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. [illegible] will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of [illegible]

For sale by [illegible]

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855.

ISAAC PROCTOR, [illegible] to his patrons [illegible] Northern cities, and that he [illegible] Winter supplies of Cloths, [illegible] Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press; and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result can but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so *lean* that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature*. It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns; it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co*-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

Terms: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜

R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received,

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1855. 93—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES,
Sheriff.

Aug. 1—wtf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.

JOHN CRE[illegible]H.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 10[illegible]

CARD TO MY PATRONS.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due.

E. L. HARDING.

Nov. 13, 1855. 102—

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE PLANTATION known as the HOPKINS PLACE, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. T. Hopkins, lying about 2½ miles south of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Theophilus H. Snow and others, containing about [illegible]00 acres. Also, FOUR CITY LOTS under improvement in the City of Raleigh. The above property, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction early in January. Of the day of sale, a notice will be hereafter given. For any information concerning the property, apply to

WM. WHITE, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1855. 10—td.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1856.

The Senate—The Seventh Week and no Speaker of the House—The Candidates interrogated—National position of Richardson—Banks an Amalgamationist—Unbroken front of the Democracy—Panic among the Black Republicans—Caucus—The House to-day—Banks the Obstacle in the way of an Organization—Horace Greeley—Fixing the Responsibility—National Debt—U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania—Nicaragua Affairs—Mississippi Senator.

The Senate now holds semi-weekly sessions, meeting on Mondays and Thursdays, not to transact business, but rather to comply with the letter of the law, which will not permit either House to adjourn over for more than three days. On Monday they continued together eleven minutes; on Thursday, somewhat longer, receiving and referring a number of petitions and memorials, and afterwards holding an Executive Session. The Senate is not disposed to proceed to the business of legislation until the House has duly organized and annnounced its readiness to perform its own proper functions.

The seventh week of the session has nearly expired, and again am I compelled to repeat the old story of "no Speaker yet." The difficulties in the way of an organization seem to increase; the three parties in the House harden rather than soften towards each other; no combination is possible that shall secure a majority for a Speaker, and the majority against the plurality rule increases. Yesterday the first direct vote on the adoption of this rule was taken, and it was rejected by a majority of twelve. The shrewdest politicians on Pennsylvania Avenue are confounded, and will venture no surmise as to a possible solution of the triangular contest.—It is useless, therefore, to speculate upon the matter, or to attempt to penetrate the future.

The interrogatiories proposed by Mr. Zollicoffer to be put to the several candidates for Speaker were answered by each on Saturday. Mr. Richardson planted himself on national ground and fully satisfied his party friends; Mr. Fuller also avowed national opinions on the slavery and Nebraska questions; while Mr. Banks did not hesitate to avow the most extreme opinions of Abolitionism, even to an approval of an amalgamation of the white and black races. Both Mr. Fuller and Mr. Banks dodged when they were questioned with reference to being members of the Know Nothing Order, and whether they favored the proscription of foreigners and Catholics. Mr. Banks referred to the record, while Mr. Fuller assumed to entertain great liberality towards emigrants to this country, but ended by using the Know Nothing watchword, that "Americans should rule America."

Although Mr. Richardson's replies fully satisfied his party friends, they brought to notice a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, causing three of the South Carolina members and Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, to scatter their votes on Monday.—This difference of opinion carried with it no practical effect whatever, for Mr. Richardson has always opposed the Proviso as unjust to one section of the Union, inexpedient and unnecessary, and is the very embodiment of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Southern men can ask nothing further than this from Northern men. It should be remembered, however, that the three South Carolinians do not class themselves as members of the Democratic party, have not attended any of its caucuses, and do not regard themselves as bound by its decisions. Subsequent examination, however, satisfied these gentlemen, as well as Mr. Quitman, that it was but justice towards an honorable gentleman and a truly national man to give him their support. So the Democratic phalanx again presented an unbroken front.

The proceedings of the House on Wednesday disclosed an exceedingly restless condition of things in the Black Republican ranks. The determination of the Democrats to stand by Richardson to the last, the defeat of the plurality resolution, and the significant declaration of Mr. Banks in favor of amalgamation as a mode of ascertaining the superiority of the white or black races, a declaration by no means acceptable to some of that party, combined to excite apprehensions that defeat awaited them.—The heterogeneous elements composing the Banks party showed a decided inclination towards disintegration. To add to the confusion Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, who avowed on a former occasion his readiness to vote for Banks when his vote would elect, took back this promise and declared he would not vote for him under any circumstances. He proceeded to disclose at some length the management resorted to by Banks' friends to compass his election—how Campbell had been run up and let down—how the same trick was attempted with Pennington—merely to secure the support of these gentlemen and their friends, and to smooth his way to the Speaker's Chair. His speech created a sensation in the House, and led to the calling of an anti-Nebraska caucus the same evening to consider what should be done.

The caucus was held accordingly, remaining in session until a late hour. Numerous propositions were offered, but it was finally agreed to stand by Banks until another caucus should be held. Of the eighty-nine persons present, Banks received 66 votes, Campbell 12, Pennington 4, scattering 7. The bolters, as the anti-Nebraska men are called who will not vote for Banks, were not present. The consultation added nothing to Banks' strength, but merely strengthened the organization of his friends, keeping the Black Republicans together.

The House to-day, that is, the three parties composing it, were engaged in a discussion trying to fix the responsibility for not organizing upon each other, each seeking to put it on the other two. It is curious, however, to observe that both the Black Republicans and the Know Nothings argue to place it upon the Democratic party, both bearing a greater hostility to Democracy than to each other. Mr. Mace offered a resolution to declare Mr. Banks Speaker, Mr. Cullom Clerk, and to retain the Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the House, who are Democrats, but it was lost by a vote of 111 to 90—receiving Banks' vote—no more. In the course of the debate to-day Mr. Cobb stated, what is certainly true, that so long as Mr. Banks was the candidate of the majority the plurality rule could not pass—that there was a fixed majority of the House firmly determined not to permit its adoption until Mr. Banks was withdrawn. It may be assumed from this that Mr. Banks is the real obstacle in the way of an organization at the present time; indeed I feel quite certain that if he was withdrawn and some other man nominated, possessing to a greater degree the respect of the House, and entertaining less odious opinions, the plurality rule would pass. So long as Banks stands in the way it is impossible.

Horace Greeley is still here, engineering the Black Republican party. He is very much incensed—curses the House as a pro-slavery body, and says that he hopes it will not organize at all—he would rather see the government go to pieces than to see it under the control of conservative men. What is that but treason?

If any doubt prevailed heretofore upon whom the responsibility rests for the continued disorganization of the House, that doubt was cleared up by the proceedings of Wednesday last. Mr. Thorrington, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring Mr. Campbell Speaker of the House, which received fifty votes; in the negative were fifty-two of the peculiar friends of Mr. Banks. Had they voted in the affirmative the resolution would have been carried and Mr. Campbell elected. Thus the responsibility is indubitably fixed upon the Black Republicans for the continued state of disorganization, which is directly traceable to the distractions prevailing in the ranks of the majority.

The Register of the Treasury has submitted a report to the Secretary of that Department, showing that from the 4th of March, 1853, the commencement of the present Administration to the 1st instant, there has been redeemed of the public debt $39,983,806 22; upon this there has been paid a premium and interest amounting to $5,058,677 53. The interest on these stocks that would have been paid by the United States if the payment thereon had not been anticipated, is estimated at $18,156,819 14—showing a saving to the government by paying so much of the debt before maturity, of $13,097,[illegible] 61. The whole debt of the United States, including five millions of the Texan indemnity not yet issued, is stated to be a fraction less than thirty-nine millions of dollars. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst., subject to draft was about twenty-two millions. Had not the government of the Treasury adopted the policy of redeeming the stock of the United States before maturity, even at a high premium, the balance in the Treasury now would have been about fifty-seven millions of dollars. The wisdom of this policy is shown both in the saving of interest effected thereby and in the reduction of the balance in the Treasury to a figure which does not affect injuriously the business of the country.

The election of Gov. Bigler to the United States' Senate from Pennsylvania as the successor of Mr. Cooper, a Whig, and to fill the vacancy, adds another to the Democratic strength in the Senate, and is a realization of the reaction in sentiment throughout the Northern States in favor of Democratic principles and Democratic men. A year ago and Pennsylvania was in the hands of Know Nothings and Black Republicans, and this combination was quite as impotent in the Legislature of that State as the same combination is daily showing itself to be in the House of Representatives. In the former they could not unite on a candidate for the U. S. Senate; and in the latter they are utterly unable to effect an organization and elect a Speaker, although numbering two-thirds of the members. A year has rolled around, the people of Pennsylvania have rebuked the imbeciles by displacing them and reinstating the Democracy, and the political machine moves smoothly again. Such is a foreshadowing of the general reaction now in progress, which will certainly result in the return of a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, and of a Democratic triumph at the Presidential election.

I have before me copies of El Nicaraguense of December 22d and 29th, published at Granada, containing several official publications, from which it appears that the Walker Government, of which President Rivas is the head, has been officially recognized by the Governments of the two Central American States of Salvador and Honduras, and that the Prussian Vice-Consul, Dr. Bernhard, has also opened official communications therewith, implying an acknowledgment of its legality. Honduras has appointed a Commissioner, Manuel Colindrés, to negotiate a treaty between the two States, who had already presented his credentials to the government. Guatemala and Costa Rica, the other two States embraced within the late Central American Republic, have not yet opened diplomatic relations with it. Costa Rica, on the contrary, seems disposed to make war on Nicaragua. A dispute has long existed between the two States relative to their respective boundaries, Costa Rica laying claim to the possession of the San Juan river and the Mosquito Territory; it is probable that this dispute has quite as much to do with its belligerent attitude as its dislike of the Walker government. Walker is not alarmed at this demonstration, as he has troops enough under his command to repel any force Costa Rica may bring against him. Nicaragua seems already to have settled down into a perfect acquiescence in the new order of things; improvements are going on in Granada, the government is reducing its operations to order and system, and every thing indicates a successful administration of the government.

Private telegraphic despatches have been received here from Mississippi, announcing that the Democratic party of the Legislature of that State have nominated Hon. Jefferson Davis, the present Secretary of War, to the U. S. Senate, as the successor of Mr. Adams, whose term expires March 3d, 1857. Thus this honorable gentleman will step directly from the Cabinet of President Pierce, at the close of this Presidential term, into the U. S. Senate.

MECKLENBURG.

For the Standard.

Editors of the North Carolina Standard:

The following sketch of a scene in one of our County Courts was published several years ago. Its re-appearance may raise a smile on the faces of some of our anxious citizens, in this season of pecuniary embarrassments and political disorganization.

H.

DAVIE PITCHPIPE *vs.* JESSE NOODLE.

As good luck would have it three Magistrates of the right kidney, ripe for fun, were on the bench when this case was called.

Counsellor G., a notorious wag, after looking over the papers, much after the fashion of a crow peeping into a marrow bone, spoke for honest David and proclaimed his readiness for action. The defendant in like manner spoke through Counsellor S., and declared himself "semper paratus"; and at it they went, hammer and tongs.

David Pitchpipe appeared in open court, a spectacle well calculated to upset the gravity of any one who had half an eye for fun. At the announcement of "ready" he hitched up his tight streaked galligaskins, which were already many inches too short at the nether extremity—i. e. if it was at all desirable that they should have a reasonable companionship with his copperas socks. Davie's coat was an elongated swallow-fork, such as was in vogue some thirty-odd years ago, and flapped his heels at every step. Its color was sky blue. His nose was flat and wide, but of singular shortness, tipped with purple, and with a great inclination to turn over back, just to see what his eyes were about. His visual organs were small, and his mouth particularly large, and fully two inches thereof belonged to the right side of his face. Complete the picture, by fancying him with a short bull neck, foxy hair, "unkempt by horn or bone,"—that portion of his person which he carried in front inordinately protuberant, and out of all proportion to the spindling shanks, on which he was rash enough to practice locomotion; and you will have David Pitchpipe, song singer and master of music, as he took his station *en arriere* of the Counsel whom he had employed and paid to fight his battles. Long might you have pondered on this specimen of humanity before you could have divined his true vocation. He certainly had anything in him but poetry. Appearances would as faintly have indicated that he had music concealed in his penetralia. If poetry is wedded to song, as we have somewhere read, he would *seem* to have been gifted with neither; but the fact was otherwise. He *had* music in him and made it come out, and was paid for it, at least he sought to be thus paid in the present action. It was an appeal from a Justice's judgment, given in the following account drawn up in the own orthography and chirography of David Quinsey:

"jesse Noodle to david Pitchpipe, Esquire, detter to instruckshun in Sammody, 12 lessons, at 6 cents and aquarter per lesson, $00 75."

Counsellor G. proved the "instruckshun" as charged and rested his case.

Defendant's counsel then rose and stated his defence, viz: that his client Noodle, though he had been silly enough to receive the plaintiff's "instruckshuns in Sammody," such as they were, was not quite silly enough to pay for them, and for the following reasons—

1st. His client had received no improvement in music, and therefore would be paying for nothing. The law smiles upon reciprocity in trades and looks with an evil eye upon bargains in which both parties are not benefitted.

2d. That, though the plaintiff might vainly fancy himself the Swan of Avon, he was only a gander of Black Creek; and was in fact and in truth as utterly destitute of musical talent and taste—knew just about as much of the "divine art," as the bald-faced poney he rode to Court on, and no more. The learned counsel was armed at all points with the law of such cases, and had brought into Court six books, doubled down with dog's ears, to shew that if David Pitchpipe could not sing himself, the law would deem him incompetent to teach others. Though he might have done his best on the defendant, he had done what the law considers "a vain thing," from which he can reap no reward. The law requires in contracts a "quid pro quo," and if David Pitchpipe did not render his *quid*, he cannot demand his *quo*. In short, that it was a clear case of *nudum pactum* for want of consideration, and the Court owed it to his client, to themselves and the country to vindicate the rights of his deceived client by kicking the imposter out of Court, and sending him to cobbling shoes or any other business that he may be supposed to know something about. Yes, let this worshipful Court stand at the door of the temple of song, and proclaim to all unholy, unmusical mortals—"Procul! oh, procul! esto profani."

During this cruel harangue, the face of poor Davie, badgered with law and pelted with latin, went through various colors and contortions, each giving it an [illegible] hue. He balanced himself first on one pedal, then on the other; then squared up on both and [illegible], across which, we are sorry to say, he [illegible] his sleeve spasmodically, while the other was drawn with equal violence across his forehead, over which the brine was oozing almost in streams. Convulsively seizing his attorney by the collar he begged him for God's sake not to let that lawyer cast him without giving him a fair shake. "I'll show 'em what I can do." "Do you think," whispered G., "that you could give us a stave or two in open Court that will save your credit?" "*Can I?* Why, I'm a rig'lar buster at singing. I can't do nothing else. Only give me half a chance, and if I don't lay out that lawyer flat as a pancake, and that rascal Jesse Noodle too d—e."

Here Mr. G., after composing himself for the effort, slowly rose from his seat, and with great gravity begged the Court to allow him to introduce some new evidence touching the skill of his client before the defendant went on; alleging that he had just discovered it since closing his case. Counsel for defendant cautiously assented, and Davie took his stand in the Bar.

Counsellor S.—"Do you propose to prove his aptness to teach by the book debt law?"

G.—"Oh, no, (winking at S.) I offer him to the Court to prove his claim, not by his books, but by his acts."

By the Court.—"Do you think him a competent witness in his own case, *except* under the book debt law?"

G.—"I do not propose to *swear* him, may it please your worships; but jurors may, and in some cases *must*, decide *by inspection*. I can refer your worships to many cases in point. Now, I can't perceive much difference between seeing and hearing as a mode of inspection. In short, I propose that the plaintiff, David Pitchpipe, whose art and skill in his chosen vocation have been sadly underrated by my brother S., be allowed here in open Court to demonstrate vocally to that jury his qualifications for what he pretends to teach."

The joke now burst upon the Court; and without exactly giving leave, an acquiescence was presumed by Davie's counsel, who turning round to the poor fellow shivering and ready to sink, inquired if he was great upon Old Hundred? "There you hit me" quoth David. "Lift up your voice to the tune of Old Hundred, Mr. Pitchpipe, before this court and jury, and go it," said G. Though this was a notoriety which might have intimidated any son of Apollo of less nerve than the unterrified David rejoiced in, this undaunted Psalmodist braced himself up to it, and after dragging from the depths of his coat pocket his well-thumbed "Village Harmony," and fa-sol-la-ing a few preluding notes, like scattering drops before a shower, and having at last caught the right key-note, and beating time like the regular return of a stately wind-mill's wings, he launched forth with one of the most dismal lamentations that ever fell on the ear of mortal man. He rose and fell, however, with due discretion of emphasis and cadence through the long stanza until he came to what may be called the last quarter-stretch, where he made a desperate plunge, and came out with a triumphant flourish and the air of a hero. The lawyers were in a perfect roar—two of the worshipful court were lying on the floor in spasms of laughter, while the third, who was chairman, had kicked over his seat and was preserving his judicial gravity by clinging to the desk before him. The bystanders were absolutely frantic, and altogether such a scene of uproarious mirth was never before enacted in a temple of justice.

Pitchpipe stood bolt-upright in the middle of the bar without a smile or a frown. His innocent looks only seemed to wonder what the d—l they were laughing at. He was evidently satisfied with his effort, and no doubt thought he had won over the jury.

When, by repeated efforts, silence had been in a measure restored, and S. was evidently preparing to go on with his defence, G. turned to Pitchpipe, "Bray!" The poor simpleton struck up the old tune of Bray, and the tumult and uproar were redoubled. It became a perfect tempest and ceased only from pure exhaustion, when the victims of cracked risibles could laugh no longer.

The case was closed without further proof. Counsellor S. gave it up; paid Davie 75 cents from his own private purse, and made his client pay all such costs as the Sheriff and Clerk could not remit. G. returned his forty shillings honorarium. David gave a general treat to the court and the jury, not forgetting himself—the gentlemen of the gown in attendance, finding it impossible to compose themselves to serious business, adjourned to chambers to laugh over the trial, and some of them we fear to manipulate the mellow horn; and so ends one of the richest scenes of frolic and farce that it was ever our good fortune to enjoy.

For the Standard.

THE CURRENCY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The chief difficulty in understanding the requirements of the late statute concerning the currency, having arisen from a total misapprehension of its terms, caused by confounding the act, *as passed*, with the report of the Commissioners and former legislation upon the same subject, I desire to thank you for having made public that act itself, the report of the Commissioners, and the former law. The public will have the opportunity to learn what interested, mischief-making, and heated partizans, who think of nothing but the advancement of their own interests at the expense of the State, and the censure of public men, however unjust, if it will suit that purpose, seem to desire to keep from their view; and that is, that the former law upon this subject is essentially modified, and that portion of it which was so much the object of complaint, and so opposed to public sentiment, convenience, and good sense, as to become absolutely obsolete, fortunately *no longer exists*.

I mean, (to speak plainly, and to present a practical issue,) that the three dollar bills of the Bank of Fayetteville, and the "ones" and "twos" of the Bank of the State of South-Carolina, are, by this act made in the lawful currency of this State, and so being, are, as such, receivable and passable as specie, or other lawful representative of value, with the single exception, that while the bills of the latter bank are receivable by the public treasurer, in the payment of public taxes, by the seventh section of the act, *all* the bills of the *Bank of Fayetteville* are expressly excluded. That it was no part of the object of the late Legislature, to continue the absurd attempt to exclude these bills from circulation, is apparent from the fact that the whole clause, which, by the former law, and in the report of the Commissioners, made it unlawful and forbidden, under a penalty of two dollars by the latter, and the nominal value thereof, by the former, "*to pass, circulate, or receive any bank note, bill, or promissory note, for the payment of money, issued by any State or sovereignty, or power, or body corporate, within or without the State*," has been expressly stricken out of the statute book, and the law, as it now stands, contains no such prohibition or penalty. Indeed, so far is it from being true, that such prohibition exists, I shall now proceed to show, that even if that exclusion and repeal had not been expressly made, the act itself does, by clear inference, establish it; and that while in an entirely unobjectionable, constitutional, and practicable manner, the Legislature have secured the State and individuals from the consequences and abuse of such circulation, they have left the circulation itself, to stand, where the wants and sentiment of the community require it to stand; namely—in the management and control of the people themselves.

The first section of the act declares what shall be the lawful currency of this State, and accordingly adopts the decimal standard of the United States—dollars and cents. The second, and all other subsequent sections recognize the fact that, both within and without this State, the notes of individuals and corporations, such as banks and offices of deposit, are and have been habitually received, and are receivable as the representatives of dollars and cents; and without attempting, as had already been ineffectually done, and as they are again recommended to do, to prohibit that circulation when under five dollars, they resolve, and accordingly enact—first, that the whole banking system of the State should be hereafter conducted upon the specie basis; and second, that no person, or body corporate, shall issue bills of a denomination under three dollars, unless plainly and expressly allowed by their charter.—Such, I predict, will be the opinion of the Supreme Court, if it ever comes to a hearing upon the objects of this law.

To effect the first object, the 2d section makes all bank bills payable in specie, under the penalty of 12 per cent per annum interest when specie is refused. The 8th section requires the president and cashier of all banking institutions hereafter, in all cases where specie may be required by their charter, before they begin operations, to file with the Governor a certificate, under their hands, that the law has been faithfully complied with; and by section 9, if that certificate be found to be false, the president, cashier, and directors are subjected to fines and imprisonment. To effect what I say is beyond all cavil or dispute, the only other purpose of the act *as passed*. Section 3 prohibits any *bank* from issuing a note billl check, draft, order, acknowledgment of indebtedness, or certificate of deposit, for *a less sum* than three dollars, unless plainly and expressly allowed by its charter. Section 4 applies the same prohibition to *Banks of Deposit* only, forbidding and prohibiting them from issuing any certificates whatever, intended either, first, to pass as the representative of money, or, secondly, of the value of any sum less than the sum of three dollars. By section 5, the same prohibition is intended to be applied to any other person or corporation, and it is included in the general prohibition to issue such bills, or any other kind of security, whatever be its form or value, to pass for money, without special authority so to do.

Now all these prohibitions describe the very same offence, and prescribe the very same penalty, to wit: fifty dollars, and if the offender be a corporation, violation of charter; and taking the whole chapter together, there are four classes of bills, the *issue of which* are thus prohibited: and these are,

1st. Bank bills of any sum not payable in specie.

2d. Bank bills, or other securities, for a less sum than three dollars, unless authorized by charter.

3d. Corporation securities acknowledging deposits &c., of any sum whatever, issued to pass as money, or, if not to pass as money, of any sum less than three dollars.

4th. Corporation or individual notes, or securities of any kind, intended to pass as money, and unauthorized by any special act of assembly.

I have now mentioned, in their proper order, all the provisions of the new law, with the exception of those in the 6th section. The object of this clause will strike the most inattentive and superficial. It would be folly to prohibit the mere *issue* of these bills by the Legislature of North-Carolina; for the whole object of the law, and the law itself, could be easily evaded, by the issue of the very bills, &c. above prohibited, on the other side of the State line, and their circulation in this State. Hence it is, that the 6th section, under a penalty of five dollars, and the guilt of a misdemeanor, prohibits any person or corporation from *passing or receiving*, as the substitute for money, "any such bill, check, certificate, promissory note, or other security *of the kind mentioned in this chapter*, whether the same were issued within or without the State," and thus clinches the matter, in a very clear, and I must add, judicious and sensible manner.

In conclusion, I have to say that, if I am right, neither the bills of the Bank of Fayetteville, of the denomination of three dollars, or the "ones" and "twos," of the Bank of the State of South-Carolina, are "of the kind *mentioned in this chapter*;" they cannot be described by any words included in its phraseology or prohibitions.

Penal statutes are construed strictly.—If the Bank of Fayetteville cannot issue three dollar notes, it is because her charter does not expressly authorize it; to which the reply is; neither does the charter of any bank in North-Carolina authorize them to issue notes, yet this very act assumes their lawful existence, and we know they do lawfully exist. It is true, that Mr. Courts is prohibited from receiving her bills of *any* denomination; but he, or any other public officer or individual, may take the "ones" and "twos," or any other bill of the Bank of the State of South-Carolina, because, although the latter bank "issues bills of a denomination less than three dollars," she is not included in the words of the section, nor of the act, because she is not "*in the State*," and her bills are payable *in spicie*, and authorized by charter.

C. E. C.

For the Standard.

To the President of the Know Nothing Lodge at Smithfield:

DEAR SIR: As I conceive it to be the imperative duty of all public officers to give an account of their stewardship, I therefore invoke youto render an account of yours. It is generally conceded by the disciples of "Sam," that you presided over the Know Nothing lodge at Smithfield with marked ability, and with honor to yourself and with credit to "Sam." In the portion of Johnston County in which I reside, there were many converts to Know Nothingism—men whom you had the honor of initiating into your mysterious organization. And now, sir, since you have dispensed with your midnight lodges, they being no longer necessary, as I understand, to propagate the principles of "Sam," I trust you will pardon me for enquiring of you, how, and for what use, the money that you received from members that you initiated, has been expended? Believe me, sir, in making this enquiry, I am prompted by no sinister motives.—The very high respect that I entertain for you as a gentleman, and as a President of a Know Nothing lodge, impels me to make this enquiry. You know, sir, that you initiated about four hundred members, from whom you received about four hundred dollars. You also know that many of them are poor and ignorant men. Some of them are my neighbors, and they frequently ask me what you have done with the money they paid you for "joining the Know Nothings." They say you told them at one time that you had received about enough to build a Know Nothing lodge (which was then contemplated) in Smithfield; but the lodge has not been built; therefore, they desire to know what has been done with their money. And, in truth, I am much puzzled to know what to tell them, knowing, as I do, that you received several hundred dollars. I, who write you this friendly and conciliatory letter, was initiated by you; and well do I remember how you adorned the presidential chair of a midnight Know Nothing lodge. But, in order to soothe my neighbors, I tell them you are an honorable man, and will, therefore, account satisfactorily to them for every dollar of their money. And I have no doubt but that you will do so, for I know that you are as "true as steel" to your Know Nothing brethren. You have none of the iniquitous spirit that was so manifest in the character of the Duke of Gloster. And now, sir, let me say to you, in the kindest spirit in the world, "*Give an account of your Stewardship;*" then it may be said, "well done thou good and faithful servant." You know, sir, that while you were the illustrious president of the Smithfield lodge, you told the people that the salvation of our government rested upon the principles advocated by the Know Nothing party; that Gen. Scott was corrupt as a statesman, and that President Pierce was steeped and dyed in corruption; and that our glorious republic was gone unless the disciples of "Sam" became the dominant party. This, you know, was the doctrine you preached in your lodges after you had just initiated a member, and invariably concluded by telling the new member that "he must pay his dollar"—so great and important a work could not be accomplished without money. And now that "Sam" is dead, "and none so poor as to do him reverence," I think you had better refund, or some of your converts may think that while you "look like the innocent flower, you are the hissing serpent under it."

Johnston County, Jan. 21, 1856.

A CURIOUS TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—Professor Trench, in his latest work on the English language, points out a curious error in the 24th verse of the 23d chapter of St. Mathew. The words "which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," the professor thinks contain a misprint which, having been passed over in the edition of 1611, has held its ground ever since. The translators intended to say, "which strain out a gnat and swallow a camel, "that being the correct reading of the original, as appears in Tyndale's and Cranmer's translations, both of which have "strained out." It was the custom of the stricter Jews to strain their wine, vinegar and other potables through linen or gauze, lest unawares they should drink down some little unclean insect, as a gnat, and thus transgress the Levitical law. It was to this custom the Savior alluded, intending to say that the Scribes and Pharisees, while they strain out a gnat from their drink, would yet swallow a camel at a gulp.

PERSONAL.—The Cherokee belle, Miss Jennie Hicks, daughter of Judge Hicks, was married on the 10th of December, at the residence of Chief John Ross, at Tah-le-quah, to Mr. Stapler, brother-in-law to the chief. Her pretty face and brilliant wit created many admirers in our northern cities and watering-places during her vacations from school in New Jersey.

[From American Publishers' Circular.]

PAPER MATERIALS.

Efforts have been made for centuries, since the use of linen and cotton was introduced, to find other substances for the manufacture of paper, arising from the scantiness of the supply of rags to meet the increasing demand for paper. I send you a little chronology on the subject, from a work now in press, arranged in this wise, embracing history, statistics, patents, discoveries, and everything else connected with the subject, to which a date can be affixed:

1360.—Ulman Stromer began to write at Nuremberg the first work ever published on paper-making.

1640.—The manufacture of paper-hangings was begun about this time as a substitute for the ancient hangings of tapestry or cloth; they reached a high state of beauty and perfection.

1646.—Athanasius Kircher, a Jesuit of the seventeenth century, boasted of having paper, among other things, made of asbestos.

1716.—John Bagford, the most extraordinary connoisseur of paper ever known, died in England. It was said of him that he could tell at first sight the place where and the time when any paper was made. He prepared materials for a history of paper-making, which are now in the British Museum numbered 5,981 to 5,688.

1719.—Reaumur, in an essay published at this time, seems to have been the first author who perceived that paper might be produced from wood, and suggested that some one having the opportunity should make the experiment.

1734.—Seba, a Flemish writer on natural history called attention to the fact that his country "does not seem to want trees fit for making paper, if people would give themselves the necessary trouble and expense. Alga marina, which is composed of long, strong, viscous filaments, might it not be proper for this purpose, as well as the mats of Muscovy, if they were prepared as the Japonese are accustomed to do."

1751.—Many suitable vegetables had been discovered, and schemes proposed for converting them into paper, as a substitute for rags, but none were carried into effect until now, when M. Guettard, in France, published his experiments, and communicated new specimens of paper made from the bark, leaves, wood, &c., of different plants, shrubs, and trees.

1756.—The first attempt to manufacture paper of straw, which was made in Germany, was induced by the scarcity of rags. A treatise was printed on the subject, giving a plan for reducing all vegetables into pulp, and bleaching the same.

1764.—Schoeffer, of Ratisbonne, published a work, in octavo, upon the different sorts of paper which he could make without the use of rags, giving specimens, among which were the coton du peuplier, hornets' nest, saw dust, moss, beech, willow, aspen, mulberry, clematite, and pine; also hop vines, the peelings of grape vines, hemp, the leaves of aloes, and lily of the valley; also arroche, mothwort, masse d'eau, barley straw, cabbage stumps, thistle, burdock, conferva, wheat straw, broomcorn, and Bavarian peat.

1774.—Scheele discovered a gas, which is now known as chlorine, which, in combination with line, came to be employed in bleaching paper stuff to a very great extent.

1776.—A volume was printed in France upon a whitish paper made from the bark of the linden (basswood,) at the end of which were some twenty specimens of paper, made from as many different kinds of vegetables. But the poor quality of the fabrics, and the cost of producing them, seem to have discouraged the inventors.

1785.—The works of the Marquis de Villette were printed in London on paper made of marsh-mallow. At the end are specimens, in single leaves, of paper made of the nettle, hops, moss, reed, three species of conferva, couch grass, spindle trees, wayfairing tree, elm, lime, yellow willow, sallow willow, poplar, oak, burdock, coldsfoot and thistle. These experiments were made at Burges. They served to show that paper could be made of a multitude of articles; but the difficulties were not overcome, which still exist, of preparing a substance more economical than linen and cotton.

1794.—A paper mill was built at Fairhaven, Vt., by Col. Lyon, at which paper for wrapping was made from the bark of basswood.

1800.—The Marquis of Salisbury presented to the King of England a book printed upon paper manufactured of straw, which treated of the manner in which the ancients employed different materials to perpetuate the remembrance of events before the invention of paper.

1800.—A successful experiment was made in England by Matthias Koops, by which 700 reams of clean and white paper was turned out weekly from old, waste, and written and printed paper alone, which had previously been thrown away.

1801.—Matthias Koops succeeded in making "the most perfect paper from straw, wood and other vegetables, without the addition of any other known paper stuff. He obtained a patent for a mode of manufacturing pape from straw, hay, thistles, waste and refuse hemp and flax and different kinds of wood and bark, fit for printing and almost all other purposes for which paper is issued.

1802.—Burgess Allison and John Hawkins obtained a patent at Washington for making paper of the husks of Indian Corn.

1802.—Lozanna offered to the Society of Agriculture at Turin, a number of specimens of paper made of the savatula ervensis, the carduus nutans, and the bark of the erigerone of Canada.

1804.—It was about this time the (so-called) rice paper of the Chinese, used for artifical flowers, was introduced into England.

1806.—Francis Guy, of Baltimore, obtained a patent for paper floor carpets, which he claimed were equal to canvas floor cloths, much more beautiful, and fifty per cent, cheaper.

1812.—Gabriel Desetable, of Caen, in France, presented specimens of paper mode from straw, by means of an instrument said to be so simple that any person who pleased could make paper equal to the most practicable workmen.

1818.—The Prince of Wales Island Gazette was printed on paper which was said to have been made from rice; by which was probably meant rice-straw.

1820.—A patent was granted for five years, by the government of Demark, to the inventor of a mode of making paper from seaweed, which was claimed to be whiter and stronger than the paper in common use, and cheaper.

1825.—William Van Houten, a Hollander, took out a patent in England for a mode of manufacturing paper of moss. The same year Louis Lambert, a Frenchman, obtained a patent in England for improvements in the material and manufacture of paper. His operations seem to have been made with straw.

1825.—Specimens of bleached and unbleached writing paper were exhibited in Boston; which were manufactured in England from pine shavings. The fabric was prononnced firmer than any manufactured from the ordinary materials.

The enumeration of patents and experiments since this time becomes tedious. But we are still without a substitute for linen and cotton rages.

MUNSELL.

HEAVY RAINS.—HIGH WATERS IN THE SOUTH.—We copy the following from the Savannah Georgian:

"The rains throughout the South for some weeks have been unprecedented. In Columbia, on Wednesday, the river was rising rapidly, and the Wateree, at Camden, had risen yesterday to the top of the banks, and was increasing so fast that great fears were entertained of a freshet. A despatch from Montgomery, Alabama, dated the 1st instant, says:

"We have had an almost continuous rain in this country for three consecutive weeks past.

The mails for the past five days from New Orleans and Mobile are now due. In all directions the railroads are submerged, and bridges have been carried away. The whole country is inundated, and nearly all intercommunication is suspended. Such a flood has not occurred before since the days of Noah, and the damage will be almost beyond computation."

The Mobile (Alabama) Advertiser of the 29th ult. also says:

"From memoranda attached to the manifest of the steamer Octavia, arrived yesterday from Tuscaloosa, which place she left on the 25th, we learn that it was snowing and sleeting in these latitudes, snow having already fallen to the depth of eight inches. The river was at a stand, but heavy rains were reported through the regions above."

THE CANE-BOTTOMED CHAIR.

BY WM. M. THACKERY.

In tattered old slippers that toast at the bars,
And a ragged old jacket perfumed with cigars,
Away from the world and its toil and its cares,
I've a snug little kingdom up four pairs of stairs.

To mount to this realm is a toil to be sure,
But the fire there is bright and the air rather pure;
And the view I beheld on the sunshiny day
Is grand through the chimney-pots over the way.

This snug little chamber is crammed all in nooks
With worthless old knick-knacks and silly old books,
And foolish old odds and foolish old ends,
Cracked bargans from brokers, cheap keepsakes from friends.

Old armor, prints, pictures, pipes, china, (all cracked,)
Old rickety tables, and chairs broken-backed;
A two-penny treasury, wondrous to see—
What matter? 'tis pleasant to you, friend, and me.

No better divan need the Sultan require,
Than the creaking old sofa that basks by the fire;
And 'tis wonderful, surely, what music you get
From the rickety, ramshackle, wheezy spinet.

That praying-rug came from a Turcoman's camp;
By Tiber once twinkled that brazen old lamp;
A Mameluke fierce yonder dagger has drawn;
'Tis a murderous knife to toast muffins upon.

Long, long through the hours, and the night, and the chimes,
Here we talk of old books, and old friends and old times,
As we sit in a fog made of rich Latakie,
This chamber is pleasant to you, friend, and me.

But, of all the cheap treasures that garnish my nest,
There's one that I love and cherish the best;
For the finest of couches that's padded with hair
I never would change thee, my cane-bottomed chair.

'Tis a bandy-legged, high-shouldered, worm-eaten seat,
With a creaking old back, and twisted old feet;
But since the fair morning when Fanny sat there,
I bless thee and love thee, old cane-bottomed chair.

If chairs have but feeling, in holding such charms,
A thrill must have passed through your withered old arms;
I looked, and I longed, and I wished in despair;
I wished myself turned to a cane-bottomed chair.

It was but a moment she sat in this place;
She'd a scarf on her neck, and a smile on her face!
A smile on her face, and a rose in her hair,
And she sat there, and bloomed in my cane-bottomed chair.

And so I have valued my chair ever since,
Like the shrine of a saint, or the throne of a prince;
Saint Fanny, my patroness sweet I declare,
The queen of my heart and my cane-bottomed chair.

When the candles burn low, and the company's gone,
In the silence of night as I sit here alone—
I sit here alone, but we yet are a pair—
My Fanny I see in my cane-bottomed chair.

She comes from the past and revisits my room;
She looks as she then did, all beauty and bloom—
So smiling and tender, so fresh and so fair;
And yonder she sits in my cane-bottomed chair.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., Jan. 17, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 19th of Feb'y, next, for the purchase of $29,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina. They will bear date January 1st 1855, and will run thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $15,000 of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1856, and will run thirty years.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st of Jan'y and July in each and every year, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000. They are expressly exempted from taxation for any purpose.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest to the credit of the undersigned in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

VALUABLE LAND AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND within one mile of the City of Raleigh, 250 or 300 of which are the finest and most productive low grounds in the State, are offered for sale. The cleared ground is in fine till; the land to be cleared is wooded grounds. This situation is well known to many of the citizens of North Carolina, but I invite capitalists from any where to come and be competitors for this estate. A life time will pass, before such an opportunity will again be presented for a valuable purchase.

I have just erected A SUPERIOR FLOURING AND TWO CORN MILLS upon the premises. The Mills can be seen from the Dwelling House, and are therefore all the time under the proprietor's observation. The Mills are supported by the best stream that can anywhere be found, and will never lack for water, being supplied by a Canal well constructed, upwords of 3000 yards in length, and 10 feet wide, with a standing head, over 17½ feet wheel and 8 feet face.

Below this Mill, and within 400 yards, another water power can be employed, using the same water, and, in addition, three other good and constant streams. A 10 foot overshot, or an 18 foot breast, could be employed for any purposes demanded.

An extensive varied and choice Orchard is attached to the premises.

Further description of this property is deemed needless. Persons desiring to purchase will see that it is their interest to call and examine. When they do so, they will be better pleased than by reading the above.

THE TOWN PROPERTY consists of a convenient and well located lot, with a DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, near the Central Rail Road Depot, and other vacant lots.

The Town property and other lots adjoining the city will be sold at public auction on Tuesday of our next February Court, if not previously disposed of. Terms: one half cash—the other half in six months, with bond and approved security. All of which may by seen on application on

WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

Jan. 17 1856. 17—td.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TO CANAL NUTBUSH Creek, commencing at the bridge on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Warrenton, thence up the creek about four miles.

It is proposed to straighten the channel of the creek as near as practicable, by cutting a canal across the bends—20 feet wide at top, sloping to 15 feet at bottom—the average depth about 6 feet—clearing out the old channel where it is nearly straight.

Persons wishing to contract are requested to view the ground, and to make proposals both for the canaling and clearing out.

Any communication addressed to JAMES TURNER, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C., will receive prompt attention.

January 16, 1856. 17—1m.

DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT ASHVILLE.

THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF January, at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed not to receive more than Twelve or Fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Ashville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per Session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, *in advance*.

Pupils not able to pay these terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may have been previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing, are offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars, address

JARVIS BUXTON.

Jan. 16, 1856. 17—4t.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

PURSUANT TO A DEED OF TRUST, MADE TO me by F. W. King, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 2nd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and lot now occupied by F. W. King, on Newbern Street, opposite the residence of H. W. Miller, Esq. The lot fronts 93 feet on Newbern Street, and runs back 100 feet. The House is a new and well finished two story building, and is located in a desirable part of the City. Terms of sale will be cash, unless I am directed by the creditors of F. W. King to give a credit.

S. H. ROGERS, Trustee.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Raleigh and the public at large, that he has permanently settled down in Raleigh to carry on

The Coppersmith Business

in all its branches, and [illegible] prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, [illegible] Turpentine and Brandy Stills, Cooking Utensils, [illegible], lead and copper, pumps, &c. &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Prices will be liberal to ensure a large patronage.

The establishment is on Fayetteville street, directly opposite the Market House.

HENRY HESSELBACH.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1856. 17—1m.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY. JAN. 26, 1856.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State,

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

☞ Register, Raleigh, Observer, Fayetteville, News, Warrenton, Asheville News, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot, Fayetteville Carolinian, Wilmington Journal, and Democratic Pioneer copy weekly for six months and send bills to Executive office.

NO SPEAKER YET.

It is now seven weeks since the House of Representatives assembled, and about one hundred and twenty trials have been made, and yet no Speaker has been elected. Our readers are informed as to the state of things at Washington, and are quite as capable as we are of forming an opinion as to the result. It seems to be probable, however, that the plurality rule will soon be adopted; and in that event a Speaker will at once be chosen The opposition to the administration in the House could adopt that rule, if disposed to do so—or they could elect a Speaker by a majority of the whole number of votes. The responsibility from this continued disorganization is, therefore, upon *them.*

No interest of a domestic nature is suffering by this delay. The masses of the people are, to a great extent, independent of the action of the federal government. The State governments never stood out in such bold relief as they do now; *they* are moving forward in their accustomed paths, protecting life and property, and caring for the welfare and physical and social happiness of the millions of all classes, from Maine to California. But it is not to be denied that the foreign interests of the country have been placed, by faction in the House, in a condition to be injuriously affected.

There are two plans, by the adoption of either of which the House might be organized. *Let the members resign, and let new elections be held;* and if that be impracticable, let the House take a recess until about the first of May. Let there be either an appeal to, or a consultation with, the people.

We are free to say that we entertain no serious apprehensions on account of this delay and disorganization. *The government will not be dissolved*—faction and abolitionism, if they should obtain complete control in the House, *will be checked by the Senate, as they have been rebuked by the President;* and the Constitution and the rights of the States will come forth from this fiery trial, intact, and more firmly fixed in the hearts of the masses of all sections than at any former period. This is our firm belief. The government has been so wisely contrived —so balanced, and its powers so distributed—that no combination of bad men, in any one of its departments, can destroy it. "The *whole* head must be sick, and the *whole* heart faint," before ruin can overtake it. The late message of the President is working silently, but powerfully and steadily, for the rights of the States, for higher and noble aspirations and views in public affairs, and for the perpetuation of the Union according to the Constitution. The House may, therefore, continue to disorganize, but the patriot will still hope.

THE WEATHER.

The weather here is still quite cold, and the snow is disappearing slowly. Accounts from all quarters represent the season as unequalled in severity for many years. The last Hillsboro' Recorder says:

"We said last week that the snow had lasted longer and made better sleighing than was ever before known here to "the oldest inhabitant." We spoke from our own experience of thirty-six years; but we find we were mistaken. A friend, not one of "the oldest," informs us that about forty-six years ago, a snow fell before Christmas which lasted until "corn-planting time;" it remaining in the corners of fences and protected places until after the 1st of April. We hope the spell we are now passing through will not beat that."

The ice in the river at Niagara Falls is frozen twenty to thirty feet thick, and persons can cross it from the American to the Canada side. On the 12th instant the bed of ice formed up to Goat Island; which has not taken place since 1826. The weather has also been quite cold in the far South. Snow has fallen at Galveston, Texas, and the Rio Brazos was so firmly frozen over that teams were crossing on the ice.

SMALL NOTES.—North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina all have laws prohibiting the issue and circulation of small notes. As the currency of these States is, to some extent, a currency common to the people of all of them, every law which affects or controls it is a matter of common interest. Will the Richmond Enquirer and the Charleston Mercury oblige their readers in this State, by procuring and publishing the laws [illegible] on the subject of small [illegible].

☞ Prof. Emmons was in this City a day or two since, having just returned from the Western Counties. He has favored us with an interesting communication on the mining interests of the State, which shall appear in our next.

WHAT WILL MR. PURYEAR SAY NOW?

Our readers will remember that we alluded a week or two ago, to a letter of the Hon. R. C. Puryear, of this State, in which he declared that the 1st Assistant Postmaster had told him that "he should be compelled," if such a case should be presented, to appoint to office "a foreign Roman Catholic" in preference to "a native-born citizen." We find, in the "American Organ" of December 26th, this letter from Mr. Puryear, together with the reply of Mr. King, 1st Assistant Postmaster General; and we publish them, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVS, Dec. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I see in your paper of 22d instant a statement concerning the appointment of a postmaster in my district at Madison, Rockingham county, North Carolina, which I desire to correct. The conversation to which you allude was between Mr. Horatio King, 1st Assistant Postmaster General, and myself, and not with Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, as stated in your article. With this exception, the statement is correct, as far as it goes, but it does not embrace all that occurred between Mr. King and myself on that occasion.

When I made the application for the appointment, Mr. King asked me if the applicant were a Know-Nothing? I replied that I did not know whether he was or not; and asked him if it were possible that his being a Know-Nothing would be an objection? He replied "Yes, I am acting under orders not to appoint any Know-Nothing, and to turn out all whom I know to belong to the order." I than asked him if a native-born citizen and a foreign Roman Catholic, both equally competent, were to apply for the appointment, on which would he bestow it? He said he should be compelled to appoint the foreign Catholic. I then left the Department, and do not know whether any appointment has yet been made or not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
R. C. PURYEAR.

In explanation and correction of the above statement, says the "Organ," Mr. King sends us the following letter, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your paper of this evening the statement given by the Hon. R. C. Puryear, of a conversation he recently held with me, in regard to the appointment of a postmaster at Madison, N. C., is incorrect. I do not wish to be understood as charging the honorable gentleman with intentional misrepresentation; but the conversation, as it occurred, was substantially as follows:

When Mr. Puryear presented the application for appointment, I remarked, laughingly, that I supposed the candidate was a good Know Nothing; to which he replied that he was not himself a member of the Order; that he did not know whether the applicant was or not; and asked if a man's being a Know Nothing really made any difference at the Department in considering applications for appointment. My answer was, that it did; that we not only did not appoint Know Nothings, if we knew it, but that we turned them out whenever good Democrats were recommended for their places. He then asked, if a Know Nothing and an Irish Catholic, both equally competent, were presented for an office, which would receive the appointment? I replied, that I would answer by saying that the fact neither of his being an Irishman nor a Catholic would prevent his receiving the appointment, if he was a good naturalized citizen.

I might, also, in strict accordance with the truth, have added, that in appointment of postmasters, neither a man's birth-place nor his religion is ever made the subject of inquiry; but a denial of the obligations imposed and the rights secured by the constitution is a matter which does not escape attention.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
HORATIO KING.

Messrs. ELLIS & BUSEY,
Eds. American Organ,
Washington, D. C.

What will Mr. Puryear say now?

☞ W. D. Haywood, Esq., the Mayor of the City of Raleigh, has appointed the following Delegates to attend the South and South-Western Commercial Convention, in Richmond, on the 30th day of January, 1856:—J. McKimmon, E. G. Haywood, Seaton Gales, M. P. Taylor, W. H. Tucker, George Little, Jordan Womble, John Hutchins, W. W. Holden, H. D. Turner, C. B. Root, Calvin Jordan, P. F. Pescud, W. L. Pomeroy, E. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, J. C. Palmer, Afred Williams, L. E. Heartt, Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Hon. John H. Bryan, B. F. Moore, S. H. Young, J. M. Perkinson, Charles Dewey, Geo W. Mordecai, J. Mordecai, C. L. Hinton, Dr. E. B. Haywood, Dr. H. Seawell, W. H. Harrison, Judge R. M. Saunders, Dr. E. Fisher, O. L. Burch, L. Adams, P. P. Williams, J. Q. DeCarteret, Dr. W. G. Hill, Dr. W. H. McKee, W. D. Williams, John O'Rorke, M. H. Brown, E. Rosenthal, W. C. Doub, W. C. Upchurch, Wm. Thompson, A. J. Lawrence, Jno. Spelman, T. H. Selby and Carson Murray.

Mr. Richardson is an exceedingly wicked and profane man, and these characteristics charm the Pierce and Forney men. *Fay. Argus.*

We are most happy to learn, as we do from the above, that our cotemporary of the Argus has been converted; and that hard swearing is now his utter abomination. But how does he know that "Mr. Richardson is an exceedingly wicked and profane man?" Who told him so? Has he been to Washington recently? Or does he have correspondents in that "City of magnificent distances," who statedly inform him of such things?

The above from the Argus, confirms the rumor which has been in circulation for a week or two past, to the effect that a protracted meeting is to be held by some of the leading and saintly K. K's, at Rome, during the approaching Spring, with the view of converting the Pope. The understanding was, if the Pope should be converted, that our cotemporary of the Argus would *swear him in* as a Know Nothing; but he has declined this part in this great moral drama, on account of an aversion, very recently conceived, to all kinds of swearing. He will, however, do up the statistics on the occasion, and *howl.* For the present, says our cotemporary of the Argus, "our address is *Saint's Retreat,* Cumberland County, N. C."

The President and ourself, it is well known, do not navigate in the same hoy. *Fay. Argus.*

Not so "well known" as our cotemporary imagines. Richmond and a portion of Cumberland may know it, but that is all. The President, if informed of the above fact, would most probably say—"The Argus, did you observe, Sir?—yes; never heard of that paper before. Its Editor is no doubt a very clever and interesting gentleman, but I was not aware that he existed." The truth is, the Editor of the Argus does not "navigate" at all—he is only slowly drifting up Salt River, by the light of a lark-lantern, and with a prospect before him of a long residence upon the head-waters of that famous stream. Wherever he may drift, however, the stock of anecdotes which he will take along with him will always be equal to any body's stock of provisions; and if he should not be entirely happy and satisfied with himself, even at the head of Salt River, it will be because of the presence of "wicked and profane" swearers.

☞ The Fayetteville Carolinian, noticing the recent Democratic meeting in Moore County, says: "We are glad to learn that some good men of the opposite party, in Moore, have enlisted under the banner of the national Democratic party, where we welcome them and all others who wish to promote the peace and quiet of the country, by aiding in the elevation of public men to office, and sustaining such true patriots as Franklin Pierce."

THE CASH PLAN.

The Editors of the Salisbury Watchman and Goldsborough Tribune have adopted the cash plan with reference to their subscriptions. The Editor of the Watchman, after stating that his circulation is at present larger than that of any paper ever published at Salisbury, says:

"We have found that those who delay payment two or three years are generally unwilling to pay at all; and in many cases will not, except by compulsion, which is always troublesome and in the most cases impracticable, owing to distance or some other circumstances. The only remedy, therefore, that we can see, is the adoption of the *Cash System.* This we doubt not, would remove the greatest difficulty in the way to success of the country press, and would, at the same time, command the approval of all men who are capable of appreciating the subject. And so strong is our conviction of these views, sustained as they are by the encouragement of friends in town and country, that we now give notice that from and after this date, no name shall be entered on our list except the order be accompained with the cash; and those who are already on the list will be required to make regular annual renewals."

The Tribune copies the Standard's notice, and says:

"We regard this arrangement as the *very best* that could be made and therefore, adopt it as our own, in every word and letter. We would be wanting in duty to our family to publish a paper for nothing, were we able to do so, nor can we afford to give long credits, and run the risk of losing two-thirds of our dues. The cash system is the best for all concerned, and we hope, since the Standard has set the example, every editor in the state will adopt it."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In Latham v. Simmons, from Washington, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Rue & Hall v. Council, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Burbank & Williams v. Wood, from Wayne, affirming the judgment below.

By PEARSON, J.—In Brothers v. Harrell, in Equity from Gates, declaring that the injunction ought to be dissolved. Also, in Murphy v. Merritt, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parish v. Merritt, from Sampson, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Walters & Walker v. Breeden, from Columbus, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Court below.

By BATTLE, J.—In Spruill v. Davenport, from Washington, judgment here for plaintiff for sixpence. Also, in White v. Stanton, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kichen v. Pridgen, from New Hanover, awarding a *venire de novo.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Our community was shocked on Wednesday evening, by the sudden death of a most estimable citizen, J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq. Mr. Roulhac had just returned from his dinner, and was alone in his counting-room, his clerk having gone to his dinner; and a friend, happening to enter, found him dead in his chair. It is supposed that his death was caused by an affection of the heart. Truly, truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

Mr. Roulhac was far advanced in life, being over sixty years of age. He was a member from the County of Bertie of the Convention of 1835, called to revise the State Constitution. He had resided here for several years past, and by his gentlemanly bearing and excellent social qualities, had won the respect and esteem of all.

Politics with the Democracy is a game by which the more they can cheat, the more they expect to make. *Fay. Argus.*

The difference, then, between "the Democracy" and Cameron's dark-lantern concern is, that the latter, when they "cheat," take nothing by it. If "cheating" could be of any avail before the people, Cameron and his "clan" of K. N's, would soon have the desire of their hearts—to-wit, an office for each man, and more pap than they would have pewter spoons to dip it up with.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The Washington Union of Saturday says that no such question as the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain has been before the Cabinet; but that our relations with that government are certainly delicate, and perhaps critical. The Union adds: "Whilst we desire by this correction to avoid any unfounded apprehensions of an impending difficulty with Great Britain, we cannot deny that there are serious questions of difference between the two governments which ought to be thoughtfully considered by those members of Congress who are obstructing the organization of the House."

"A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT."—The K. N. papers of this State are most delightfully exercised over an impertinent letter from one John F. Murrill, of Onslow C. H., to the First Assistant P. M. General, resigning his place as postmaster. This Mr. Murrill has succeeded in getting his name into the newspapers; and he also states—what his superiors would not allow him to do twelve months ago—that he is a Know Nothing. But the Postmaster General is unmoved, and the country is still safe.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body is to meet in Richmond, Va., on the 30th instant, the objection being "to establish the commercial independence and social prosperity" of the South. By request, Gov. Wise has appointed 52 delegates from different parts the Virginia, among them Ex-President Tyler, Ex-Senator W. C. Rives, Hon George W. Summers, and Thomas S. Flournoy. The Governor has promised to attend the Convention and lends his efforts to promote the object.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—A letter from Senator Douglas, dated Cleaveland, and received at Washington on the 22d, states that he is unable to fix any time when he will be in Washington, having had an operation performed on his throat, which must cause much delay.

We might extend our observations; but what would be the use? *Fay. Argus.*

Not the slightest—every body is convinced and satisfied.

☞ Hon. L. O'B. Branch was here for a few days during the present week, attending to some urgent private business. He was in excellent health and spirits.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—We have the latest foreign news by the Africa, which arrived at New York on the 23d.

Nothing new from the seat of war. There are still rumors of peace.

Cotton was dull—flour and wheat had slightly advanced, and corn was firm at former prices. Money was easier, and in good demand at 5 per cent.

☞ The Manteo Paper Mills, of this county, were sold at the Court House in Raleigh on Thursday last for $29,600. We learn they were bid off by Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., for the Bank of the State.

BENEFIT OF LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. George W. Charles, Agent for the N. C. Mutual Life Assurance Company, informs us that he has just paid Capt. T. Hunter $600 the amount of Insurance, upon the life of servant, insured by said Company. The premium paid $21,25, for which $600 is returned. The advantages of Life assurance are thus being daily demonstrated. *Elizabeth City Sentinel.*

Democratic Meeting in Carthage.

In accordance with previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party was held in the Court House in Carthage on the 12th inst., for the purpose of expressing their approval of the late Message of the President. A. R. Black, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Donnald McDonald appointed Vice President; and on motion, R. G. Barrett and Dr. H. Turner were requested to act as Secretaries. The President on taking his seat, explained the object of the meeting, and then proceeded to address the house, which he did at length and eloquently, on the great principles set forth in the Message. When he had concluded, on motion of Col. John Morison, a committee of five, consisting of Col. John Morison, Dr. John Shaw, Dr. H. Turner, Saml Barrett and Col. A. A. Seawell, was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; and on motion of Dr. Shaw the chairman was added to the committee, who, having retired for a short time came forward and reported through their chairman, Col. Morrison, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimosuly adopted:

We, as friends of the present administration, have assembled here to-day for the purpose of exercising the right, guarantied to the citizens of our common country, of publicly expressing our approval or disapproval of the measures acted upon, or likely to be acted upon by those who are the rightful guardians of the people's and country's rights. In the exercise of this right we are pleased to say that the late Message of the President of the United States to the Senate, although repudiated by a majority of the people's Representatives meets with our hearty approval. We admire it for the manly, constitutional, open and independent spirit that pervades every line of it. We approve of his views so clearly expressed on all matters touching our relations with the great Powers of the earth. We approve of his suggestions on the subject of the tariff; believing that "the purposes of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports." And most especially do we approve of his views on the constitutional relations of slavery. Such a frank and open expression of sentiments on this great and momentous subject, which now seems to threaten the destruction of the fairest heritage ever devised by mortal man,—the Union of the United States of America,—we deem worthy of the highest commendation. Of this, what better proof could be adduced than the admission of his political opponents: The Fayetteville Observer says: "The promulgation of such just, conservative, patriotic sentiments, clothed in language of glowing eloquence, and carrying with them the power and influence of his high office, is worthy of all praise." The Fayetteville Argus says: "But we are not disposed to criticise a document that we regard as really patriotic in its tone." But much as we are pleased at finding such sentiments promulgated by the President of the United States to his fellow-citizens, it is painful to know that a large proportion of them oppose his views,—we mean the northern portion. And here we would pause, and respectfully ask them to consider what they are doing, and to give the subject that calm and impartial consideration which its importance demands, lest by heedlessly violating the constitution and abrogating laws passed under the authority of its clear provisions, the day may come when forbearance will cease on our part to be a virtue. Their good character and acknowledged ability on all other subjects might lead us to expect better things of them; and we hope by a second sober thought, they will be prevented from persisting too far in a fanatical warfare against southern institutions. We hope to find them in the future, seekers of the peace and welfare of the country, rather than mere agitators seeking place and emolument by duping the people.

In further exercise of our rights, we offer the following resolves:

Resolved, That in view of the present condition of our country and the aspect of its affairs, that it behooves us to consider well in whose hands its best interests are placed; in doing so, it is our pride to acknowledge that we have such a leader as Franklin Pierce, backed by such patriots and statesmen from his own section of the Union as Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, Richardson and Douglas, with a host of others, under such leadership, knowing that the South is true, we have every reason to hope that the Union shall and will be preserved.

Resolved, That with all due deference to the action of the National Convention, when assembled, we will mention the name of Franklin Pierce as our first choice for the office he now so ably and faithfully fills; and while expressing our preference as to who shall fill the Presidential chair, we will with equal frankness recommend Hon. James C. Dobbin, of the "Old North State" as our first choice for Vice President of these United State for ensuing Presidential term. With Pierce and Dobbin at the head of our national affairs we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country.

Resolved, That we consider the Democratic party the only conservative and truly national party.

Resolved, That whilst we consider the so called American party, south, sound on the great question of slavery, that their northern brethren, by shameless abandonment of the Nebraska principle, as embodied in the 12th article of the Philadelphia Platform, have disregarded the known and manifest letter of the Constitution and laws passed under its sanction, and therefore are not entitled to our confidence.

Resolved, That whilst we have entire confidence in a large number of our northern, berthren, yet there are some whose course we cannot too severely censure; among whom are many professed ministers of the gospel, who under cover of their sacred calling and influence are spreading broad-cast the seeds of fanaticism, political discord and disunion rather than teaching and enforcing the sublime doctrine, that men should love one another, and be in subjection to the powers that be.

Dr. Turner being called upon, responded in a brief speech, in which he said that the democratic party is now the only national and conservative party—all he regretted was that that party is not twice as strong as it is.

The meeting was then addressed by Col. Morison, R. G. Barrett and Dr. Shaw. The Colonel spoke at length in a warm, glowing, and patriotic style, on the great national questions now before the people. We regret that we have not room to give a synopsis of his speech. The Dr.'s remarks were likewise forcible, clear and to the point.

On motion of Dr Shaw, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the very able manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the North Carolinian for publication, with a request that other papers favorable to our views publish the same. On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. R. RLACK, Pres't.

R. G. BARRETT, } Sec's.
H. TURNER, }

The Battle of New Orleans was won by no common man. Andrew Jackson was formed a hero and a statesman by God's own hand. That signal victory was the *opportunity* which placed him favorably before the eyes of that nation, the chief public servant of which he subsequently became, and in which he enjoyed the highest and most enduring popularity ever vouchsafed to any man among us, save to the Father of his country. When we are reminded of the genius, the firmness and the integrity he displayed in political contests to which the struggle of New Orleans had been but a trifle, we, as Democrats, and as Americans, have additional reason to be thankful that Andrew Jackson won the immortal Battle of the Eighth of January.

A signal instance of the manner in which true greatness and patriotism will outlive partisan detraction and hate, is shown in the fact that many men to-day will observe this Anniversary, whose opposition to Gen. Jackson, in his lifetime, was urged far beyond the ordinary limits of personal and political hostility. His fame has come down to us, cleansed of the aspersions of politicians, and men who once cursed him will now drink to his glorious memory. *New York News.*

FAREWELL SERMON.—The Rev. J. L. Pritchard, for three or four years pastor of the Baptist Church of Lynchburg, preached his last sermon in that place on Sunday, having accepted a call to Wilmington, N. C.

GAME.—Venison has been unusually abundant in our market this season. There were thirty Deer in this morning. They were mostly young; and it may be feared, therefore, that the supply will not be large next year. *Fay. Observer.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The HOUSE met to-day as usual. Mr. Boyce of S. C. offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, our relations with Great Britain are of the most threatening character, indicating that we may be upon the eve of the most startling events; and whereas, it is the imperative duty of the House at this juncture of imminent peril not to abdicate its great mission, but to fulfil it by an organization, if possible, on such a basis as will give peace to our distracted country, and enable it to present an undivided front to the common enemy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the conservative elements of the House should unite in a sincere effort, to elect a speaker who will represent the great ideas of peace for ourselves, and the sword for the stranger.

Mr. Stephens of Ga., asked for explanations as to the facts on which the gentleman from S. C., (Mr. Boyce) had predicated the announcement made by him, but objections being made, leave wos not granted.

Mr. Morgan, of N. Y., moved that the preamble and resolution submitted by Mr. Boyce, be laid on the table, which the House sustained.

An effort was made to adopt the plurality rule, but it proved ineffectual.

The House balloted for speaker with the following result: Banks 91, Richardson 67. Fuller 29, Cambell of Ohio, 5; Scattering 3. Necessary to a choice 98.

There were two more ballots before adjournment, with about the same result.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1856.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson said that he was sincerely desirous for an organization of the House. It had been intimated here and elsewhere that there might be an election, should he and the other candidates for the Speakership retire from the contest. Gentlemen would bear testimony that the position he occupied was not one of his own seeking; and that it was one from which he was anxious to recede.— To relieve the House from embarrassment, he would, if possible, retire to-day, but would certainly retire to-morrow, from the candidacy for the Speakership.

On motion of Mr. Dowdell, a resolution was adopted, that the daily sessions of the House be opened with prayer, and requesting the ministers of Washington city to officiate.

The House then voted for Speaker, with the following result:—Banks 90, Richardson 65, Fuller 30, Campbell 5, scattering 3.

Mr. Rusk offered a resolution, as the sense of the House, that if Messrs. Banks, Richardson and Fuller prevent the use of their names as candidates for the Speakership after to-day, insurmountable obstacles to the organization of the House would be removed, and the public interest thereby greatly promoted.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table by a tie vote. The House also refused to order the main question. So the subject goes over till to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

SALES, HIRINGS, &c.—For the past week or two we have had busy and exciting times, consequent upon the changes and preparations for the New Year. At the sales, hirings, &c., the prices of last year have been generally sustained, and in some instances an advance has been made. Corn ranged from $2 50 to $3—Cotton, 7 to 8 cents—Pork, 7 to 8 cents, being a small advance on last year's prices. Negroes have also advanced, and now readily sell for $1100 to 1200 for fellows—$800 to 1000 for women—$800 to 1000 for boys—and $600 to 800 for girls. There has been but little variation in the prices of hiring—negro men hiring from $165 to 200—plough boys and women from $100 to 125. Business appears to be lively and prosperous, the money market not very stringent, and the New Year commences under very favorable auspices. *Tarboro' Southerner.*

Our correspondent from Washington is right, we think, in saying that President Pierce is the natural and almost necessary candidate of the South for the next Presidency. We fully believe that such is the general feeling of the Southern people. Why, indeed, should they desire a change? Mr. Pierce has made good all his pledges—he has been emphatically the President of the people, of the law, and of the Constitution. If we have a chance of getting some thing as good as his Administration, we can have no hope of obtaining anything better. *Charleston Mercury.*

MARSHALL HALL ON CONSUMPTION.—Marshall Hall, an eminent English physician says: 'If I were seriously ill of consumption I would live out of doors day and night, except it was raining or mid-winter, then I would sleep in an unplastered log house.' He says that consumptives want air, not physic—pure air, not medicated air—plenty of meat and bread. "Physic has no nutriment; gasping for air cannot cure you; monkey capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you; and stimulants cannot cure you."

ACCIDENT ON WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD. —On last Friday night, while Mr. Gay, section Master on the above road, near Rocky Mount, was passing over the road on his hand car, with two negro laborers, an unexpected locomotive, which had been dispatched from Goldsboro' to Weldon for the mail train, was discovered approaching very near; the negroes jumped off, leaving Mr. G. alone on the hand car, when he was knocked off by the locomotive, and, we regret to learn, was killed instantly, his skull having been broken. Mr. Gay was very much respected by those who knew him. *Wil. Journal.*

Judge Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick," is presiding on the bench of the Supreme Court a Halifax, and great has been the mirth at his funny sayings and doings. The old fogy skivers the prothonotary on a pun, scatters one counsel's ideas in a fit of laughter, makes another wish himself dead by cutting the thread of his discourse short with a witticism, and then cracks jokes on the head of the criminal he is sentencing until the poor devil begins to think it all a hoax.

VETERANS OF THE PRESS.—E. J. Hale, Esq., of the Fayetteville Observer, has entered on the 32nd year of his connection with that paper as Editor; Mr. Heartt has been publishing the Hillsboro' Recorder 36 years; and the Charleston Courier is now in its 54th year.

PROFITS OF LECTURING.—Bayard Taylor will make, it is said, $5,000 this season by lecturing—John G. Saxe will net $4,000, if sickness does not break up too many of his engagements.

Miss Josephine Bunkley, whose escape from the school at Emmetsburg, Md., some months since, created so much newspaper comment, was married in Weldon, N. C., on the 5th inst., to Mr. Solomon Andrews, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

N. C. RAIL ROAD.—A large quantity of forfeited stock was sold by the Treasurer, a few days ago, at an average of $48 per share.

THE COLD.—A letter from Yadkin county says that "the Yadkin River is frozen entirely across; which has not been the case before in twenty years."

Defeat of the Haytiens Confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Port au Prince advices of January 7th, have been received here, which confirm the defeat of the Haytiens by the Dominicians. Fausten had escaped from Hayti and a reward of 10,000 doubloons was offered for his head. Intense feeling prevailed against him, and if caught it was thought that he would be shot by his own people.

United States and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, are still open, despatches having been sent by last steamer. Nothing has transpired since the President's message to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

Political Movements in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Democratic caucus, held this afternoon, Mr. Richardson having unconditionally withdrawn, Mr. Orr was unanimously nominated on the principles enunciated at the first caucus.

The K. N's held a caucus and resolved that they were willing to withdraw Mr. Fuller, [illegible] they would insist on an organization on national grounds.

Indications of an election of [illegible]— The Republican caucus will meet to-[illegible]

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO., *Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st.*

PETERSBURG, Jan. 22, 1856.

TOBACCO—The market continues active for all grades at full prices, and we continue our last week's quotations: Lugs 4½ @ 6; Leaf 6½ @ 10. Receipts continue light.

WHEAT—Since our last report we have to note less activity in this article with limited transactions. The receipts since 1st January have been very small. We quote prime Red and White 1 91 @ 1 96, inferior and medium grades 1 50 @ 1 80.

CORN—In better demand, though we have no material change to note in prices. Prime new 85 cents.

COTTON—There is less activity in the market, but owing to the light receipts and small stock prices have been pretty generally sustained, with sales out of store at 8¾ @ 9 cents for fair to prime selections.

CLOVER SEED—Stock light and prices firm. We quote good seed at $10½ @ 10¾ ℔ bushel.

BACON—We have to note a further decline [illegible] week of ½c. Shoulders in hhds. 10½ to 10¾; [illegible] to 11½ cents.

MACKEREL—Not quite so firm. No. 3 Mackerel [illegible] 6½.

CANDLES—Sperm 44 to 46c.; Adamantine 28 to 30; Tallow 17 to 18c.

PORK—Receipts light with a brisk demand for small and medium hogs at 8¾ to 9c.

MOLASSES—N. O. 56 to 58c.; Cuba 45 to 50.

GUANO—No. 1 Peruvian $55 to 56.

MARRIED,

By William Y. Bryant, Esq., on the 17th instant, at Pear Tree College, Nash county, N. C., Jesse Town Flood to Miss Elizabeth Freeman, daughter of Mark Freeman, dec'd, both of Nash county.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER,
Portsmouth, Virginia,
Commission Merchant and Dealer in Lumber, Provisions, Lime, Coal, Salt and Naval Stores.
January, 1856. 19—6tpd.

TO BRICK MAKERS and BRICK MASONS.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT MY OFFICE, in the town of Newbern, until the 15th day of February next for making and burning one million and a half of good hard brick, such as will be approved of by the Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, for erecting Machine Shop, Depot Building and Warehouse at Newbern for said Co. The clay and wood, if preferred, will be furnished at the yard, which will be within two or three hundred yards of the place where the buildings are to be erected. The clay is also being dug. The yard, or a place for making it, will be furnished free of cost, which will require very little expense to prepare.
Or, if preferred, persons who propose to make the brick, may also propose to up the Masonry of the buildings at so much per thousand, allowing as they may suggest a certain number of brick to the cubic foot and they furnish every thing complete, all openings to be deducted.
The buildings are in a very convenient position for the contractor, lying immediately adjoining the town, and one of them immediately on the river and the other within two or three hundred yards. No doubt that contracts can also be made with other parties for similar work with a reliable contractor.
If preferred, security will be given and taken for the faithful carrying out of said contract.
Persons proposing can either propose or not to take a portion of the stock of said Company in payment.
The plans of the buildings can be seen at any time on application at my office.
Regular Packets run between Newbern and New York and other Northern ports, which will enable contractors to land machines or any materials at very short notice directly to the yard.
As regards the health of the place, few towns, Northern or Southern, can boast of better.
Proposals will also be received for the wood work and slating of the same building, with or without materials furnished.
E. R. STANLY, Contractor.
Newbern, N. C., Jan. 18, 1856. 19—t15F.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.
Our DRY GOODS shall and must be sold soon, as we are anxious to make our store a Regular Clothing House. Call and get Dry Goods at cost, or before we send them off to Auction Houses.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856. 19—tf.

A. D. 1856.
THE PUBLIC MAY TALK ABOUT THE CLAYTON-BULWER treaty and the BRITISH BULLION power, but whether it is a perfect treaty or imperfect treatment towards us matters little—the facts are: The British now hold Malta and Gibraltar, Heligoland in the Baltic, Capetown and Ceylon on the South and East seas, Falkland at Cape Horn, Vancouver on the Pacific, Halifax, the Bermudas off Cape Hatterask, and Mosquitia of the Caribbean sea—thereby commanding the world of waters; notwithstanding all this Havens still continues to put up, and put down, and put thro', on Fayetteville St., No. 19, Portraits of life-giving lineaments, done up and done down and done brown in ambrotypic, mezzographic, photographic and daguerreotypic styles indelible in color and pure in tint, so that eternally every child may recognize his own near relatives, and even Towser know his own master.
P. S. Call immediately and be satisfied for once!
At the HAVEN'S GALLERY,
Fayetteville Street No 19 Raleigh N C
January 25, 1856. 19—tf.

WANNED.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT, and who will come properly and satisfactorily recommended, wishes a SITUATION as MUSIC TEACHER in some College or School. Address Box 112, Raleigh P. O.
Jan. 26, 1856. 19—3t.

SUPERIOR COTTON GINS.
THESE ARE THE CELEBRATED GEORGIA GINS manufactured by Samuel Griswold, at Griswoldville, in that State. They are used in all the Cotton States, no other factory having sold one-half the number; and are universally acknowledged to be the best performing Gin in the Union.
Mr. W. J. EVANS, of Greenville, N. C., is my sole Agent of that State and Virginia, and will call on the planters in time to supply all who may want a new Gin for the crop of 1856. SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Jan. 21, 1856. 1108—w8mpd.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Pittsboro', until the 14th of March 1856, for the work on Deep River, and for all materials according to the plans and specifications of the Engineer, to be filed in the office.
HENRY A. LONDON, Secretary.
Pittsboro' Jan. 21, 1856. 18—td.
☞ Fayetteville Observer copy.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—PESCUD & GATLING have just received their supply of Garden Seeds, comprising an unusually large variety, and warranted fresh. Call and procure a Catalogue, and supply yourselves at their Drug Store.
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1856. 16—tf.

PAY UP.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME previous to 1856, will please call and settle, as I am in need of money and must have it.
GEO. FISHER.
Jan. 14, 1856. 16—4wswpd.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

JAMES H. UNTHANK,
(FORMERLY OF N. C.)
Attorney at Law and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of North Carolina.
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ANY business accompanied by a [illegible] to pay for stationery, postage, &c.
Office, No. 59, Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee.
January 12, 1856. 16—1mpd.

NOTICE.—JOS. K. MARRIOTT HAS REMOVED his Law Office, from the Smith building, to the office near the Court House, next door to Miller & Rogers, and two doors from the office of the Raleigh Register.
Raleigh, January 14, 1856. 16—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership of Niemeyer & White is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry V. Niemeyer will settle the transactions of the Copartnership.
HENRY V. NIEMEYER,
JAMES C. WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1, '56. 17—3t.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.
Always on hand [illegible] Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 15, 1855.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF JOHN Buffaloe, who are secured in a Deed of Trust, executed to me of date the 7th day of [illegible], 185[illegible], are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 28th day of this present month, at 12 o'clock, M., to determine what is to be done by the Trustee under said Deed. [illegible] attendance is requested.
HENRY BUFFALOE, Trustee.
Jan. 12, 1856. [illegible]

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach,)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quinten Busbee, H. W. Husted, Wm. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, Wm. W. Holden, Wm. D. Cooke, R. H. Battle, Wm. H. Jones, P. F. Pescud, Seaton Gales.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President*,
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary*,
William H. Jones, *Treasurer*,
H. W. Husted, *Attorney*,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. — *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, W. W. Holden, Charles B. Root — *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in adavnce.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,
OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

The next session opens the 2nd Monday in January. Board and tuition without any extra charge $75 per session.

The Principal will be assisted in the Classical Department by his brother, T. J. Horner.

The Academy having been removed some distance from the town, the school now has the advantages of a country school without its disadvantages.
Oxford, December 11, 1855. 6—5w.

LAND FOR SALE.

I SHALL OFFER, ON MONDAY, (FEBRUARY Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one hundred and forty acres of Land, lying immediately on the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. Any person wishing to purchase can do so privately between this and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to forty-five acres, or sell to any one person the whole as may be desired. I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.
[illegible] T. COOKE.
[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work,"—*Eastern Argus.*
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICA IONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.
Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.
Todd on the nervous system.
A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.
The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.
The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 17, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time.* Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:
200 brls. Lime; 25 birs. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

PREPARE YOURSELVES WITH STAMPS!
RALEIGH Post Office, Jan. 1, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after this date, (according to act of Congress and by direction of the Postmaster General,) no letters will be sent from this office unless prepaid *by stamps.*
WM. WHITE, P. M.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one o the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is tho intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.
AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57 —

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address
DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.
RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.
R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF 1856, WILL COMmence on the 24th day of December, 1855. There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas.

All the departments of the Institution are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The first class has been divided into two sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College course. Girls under 14 years of age will hereafter be received into the Institution. Circulars will be sent on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.
T. M. JONES,
President.
Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—w5t.

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.
November 28, 1855.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.
Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:
The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria de Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.
Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.
Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPing Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.
P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Ceneral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew an continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,
A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt—Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** 3½ 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.
E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

P. F. PESCUD, HAVING THIS DAY FORMED a Co-Partnership with his brother-in-law, George W. Gatling, late of Gates county, N. C., will continue to conduct the *Wholesale and Retail Drug Business* under the firm of PESCUD & GATLING.

We contemplate in a short time enlarging and improving our store, and shall keep a much larger stock of articles in our line than heretofore, which with our increased facilities, justify us in offering to our friends and the public generally unusually inviting inducements.

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have secured the valuable services of Mr. Charles G. Scott, for five or six years with Williams & Haywood, and late of the firm of Haywood & Scott; who, with our former assistant, Mr. Jos. L. Ward, will unite with us in attending promptly to their wants, on the most favorable terms, at all hours of the day and night.

Our store will be closed on the Sabbath, but Mr. Scott or Ward will be in attendance *to execute orders for the sick only,* and their attendants will please ring the alarm bell.

Our accounts will be presented for settlement on the 1st July and January of each year, unless terms are specified with the purchaser.
P. F. PESCUD, GEO. W. GATLING.

$20,000 WANTED.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED by bond or account are *now affectionately* appealed to for payment, as his old business must be closed without delay.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 5, 1856. 13—

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXECUTED to me by Elizabeth S. Ryalls, I shall proceed to sell at public auction on Monday the 22d inst., the following property, to-wit:

One negro girl, and two boys, all the household and kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, and fixtures pertaining to kitchen and house-keeping, all the stock of hogs and cattle, one carriage and rockaway. Also, one pair of horses, wagon and harness, all the stock of corn, fodder, shucks and grain on hand.

Terms and place of sale will be made known in due time.
WM. E. RICHARDSON, Trustee.
January 5, 1856. [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
COUNTING-HOUSE
1856. ALMANAC 1856.

Being Bissextile or Leap-Year, containing 366 Days, and the 80th of American Independence.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon.	D. H. M.
JAN.,			1	2	3	4	5	7 10	4 50	New M.	6—4 59 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 7	4 53	First Q.	12—8 34 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 2	4 58	Full M.	20—4 4 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 57	5 3	Last Q.	28—8 6 p. m.
	27	28	29	30	31						
FEB.,						1	2	6 51	5 9	New M.	6—4 59 a. m.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 44	5 16	First Q.	12—8 34 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 37	5 23	Full M.	20—4 4 p. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 29	5 31	Last Q.	28—8 6 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29					
MARCH,							1	6 21	5 39	New M.	6—3 6 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 14	5 46	First Q.	13—9 4 a. m.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 6	5 54	Full M.	21—10 35 a. m.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	6 58	6 2	Last Q.	29—9 4 a. m.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 49	6 11		
	30	31									
APRIL,			1	2	3	4	5	5 41	6 19	New M.	5—12 27 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5 38	6 27	First Q.	11—11 30 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5 27	6 33	Full M.	20—4 10 a. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 19	6 41	Last Q.	27—6 7 p. m.
	27	28	29	30							
MAY,					1	2	3	5 12	6 48	New M.	4—9 23 a. m.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 6	6 54	First Q.	11—3 27 p. m.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 1	6 59	Full M.	19—6 38 p. m.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 56	7 5	Last Q.	27—12 14 a. m.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	4 52	7 8		
JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4 49	7 11	New M.	2—6 19 p. m.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 47	7 13	First Q.	10—8 29 p. m.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 47	7 13	Full M.	18—6 27 a. m.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 47	7 12	Last Q.	25—4 52 a. m.
	29	30									
JULY,			1	2	3	4	5	4 49	7 11	New M.	2—4 4 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 52	7 8	First Q.	10—1 55 a. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 56	7 4	Full M.	17—4 2 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 1	6 59	Last Q.	24—9 33 a. m.
	27	28	29	30	31					New M.	31—3 40 p. m.
AUGUST,						1	2	5 6	6 54		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 13	6 47	First Q.	8—6 54 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5 19	6 41	Full M.	16—12 28 a. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 27	6 33	Last Q.	22—3 42 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 34	6 26	New M.	30—5 51 a. m.
	31										
SEPT.,		1	2	3	4	5	6	5 42	8 18	First Q.	7—10 36 a. m.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5 50	6 10	Full M.	14—8 51 a. m.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	5 58	6 2	Last Q.	21—12 33 a. m.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 6	5 54	New M.	28—10 34 p. m.
	28	29	30								
OCTOBER,				1	2	3	4	6 14	5 46	First Q.	7—12 27 a. m.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6 21	5 39	Full M.	13—6 51 p. m.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	6 29	5 31	Last Q.	20—12 59 p. m.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 37	5 23	New M.	28—4 48 p. m.
	26	27	28	29	30	31					
NOV'R.,							1	6 44	5 16	First Q.	5—12 16 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 50	5 10	Full M.	12—3 49 a. m.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 57	5 3	Last Q.	19—5 25 a. m.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	7 2	4 58	New M.	27—10 50 a. m.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7 7	4 53		
	30										
DECE'R.,		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 10	4 50	First Q.	4—10 13 p. m.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7 12	4 48	Full M.	11—2 57 p. m.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 13	4 47	Last Q.	19—1 23 a. m.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 13	4 47	New M.	27—3 21 a. m.
	28	29	30	31							

ECLIPSES.

There will be four Eclipses this year—two of the Sun and two of the Moon. The SUN, April 5th, invisible here. The MOON, April 20th, at 4 o'clock 10 minutes in the morning—partly visible. The SUN, September 28—invisible here. The MOON, October 13th, at 5 o'clock 51 minutes in the evening—visible.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. — *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

CLAYTON INSTITUTE,
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE ITS FIRST session on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1856. It is conveniently located immediately on the N. C. Railroad, twelve miles East of Raleigh, in the village formerly known as Stalling's Depot. The place and community are surpassed by none in the State for health and morality. An elegant building has lately been erected, well suited to the convenience of students. Board may be had in good families at a reasonable rate.

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
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W. B. JONES, Principal.
[illegible]

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.
For Sale by W. L. POMERO .
Sept. 7, 1855.

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